

**Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan
For Use On Construction Sites Only**

This plan is part of the NPDES permit application for the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activities and the related Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. It is required to comply with Chapter 101.3(b) of the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection, and Conditions under the NPDES permit.

1. Name of Permittee and/or Co-Permittee _____

2. Name of Project _____

3. Project Location: County: _____ Municipality: _____

4. List names and telephone numbers of responsible company officials to be contacted in case of emergency.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	
	Day	Night

5. List name and telephone number of the following:

County emergency management _____

Nearest fire department _____

Nearest hospital _____

6. Notification to the following agencies must be made immediately in the event of a spill of any polluting substances.

DEP Regional Office: _____

PA Fish and Boat Commission: _____

7. List Name and telephone number of any downstream water users including drinking water supplies, industrial intakes and agricultural uses. It is the permittee's/co-permittees responsibility to immediately contact water users if polluttional material is released from the site.

8. General Description of the Construction Activity.

Briefly describe the nature of the construction activity which occurs at the site. Include a general discussion of type and size of structure being constructed, erosion and sediment control structures, waste generation potential of the construction activities, and nature of raw materials and chemicals.

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Include drawings (maximum 36" x 50") which show the following:

- scale and contour interval (Scale 1" = 100' and contour interval of 2 feet recommended)
- general layout of the site
- property boundaries
- areas occupied by industrial activities not related to the construction activity within the site boundaries
- raw materials storage
- loading and unloading operations
- drains, pipes and channels leading away from potential leak or spill areas
- truck washing areas
- outfall pipes or channels that discharge into surface streams or drainage channels
- secure and open access areas
- entrance and exist routes to the site

9. Material and Waste Inventory

A. Pesticides and herbicides*

<u>Name</u>	Quantity (pounds or gallons)

B. Fertilizer*

<u>Name</u>	Quantity (pounds or gallons)

- C. Other Chemicals such as paints, detergents, acids for cleaning, solvents, soil additives, concrete curing compounds.*

<u>Name</u>	Quantity (pounds or gallons)

*Any items listed under A, B, or C must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) on premises.

D. Petroleum based products

gasoline	_____	gallons
diesel fuel	_____	gallons
kerosene	_____	gallons
lubricating oil	_____	gallons
asphalts, tars	_____	gallons
other	_____	

Note: Any materials with the potential to cause water pollution must be stored away from streams, drainageways and storm sewers. Liquids must be stored within a diked area designed to hold 110% of the largest container's capacity. A dike is an impervious barrier, such as compacted clay, concrete or synthetic membrane liner.

10. List types and quantities of absorbent materials used for spill mitigation that are stored on remises. Quantities of absorbent booms and pads and other equipment needed to contain spills and begin cleanup should be kept at the site. List the types and quantities of each.

11. If any concrete work or paving will occur, steps must be taken to assure that no pollution occurs from cleanup operations. Mixer truck washings are not to be discharged.
12. Particular attention should be given to the construction and operation of the equipment refueling area. It should be placed away from streams protected by a containment dike and secured from vandalism. Operators should be present during refueling and be familiar with response procedure in the event of a spill.
13. The site should be inspected daily for evidence of existing or potential spills or leaks, vandalism, and the condition of cleanup materials.
14. Material Management Practices

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to storm water runoff.

A. Good Housekeeping:

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed onsite during the construction project.

- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job
- All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container
- Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed
- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials onsite.

B. Hazardous Products:

- These practices are used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials.
- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable
- Original labels and material safety data will be retained; they contain important product information
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

15. Product Specific Practices

The following product specific practices will be followed onsite:

A. Petroleum Products:

All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

B. Fertilizers:

Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage will be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

C. Chemicals/Paints

All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or State and local regulations.

D. Concrete Trucks:

Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site.

16. Spill Prevention Practices

- In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:
 - Manufactures' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
 - Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
 - All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
 - The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
 - Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State or local government agency, regardless of the size.
 - The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from reoccurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will also be included.
 - Mr. Doe, the site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations, will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate at least three other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become

responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer onsite.